

## BLACKFORD.

Tradewater is rising since the late rain.

The farmers have begun to strip their tobacco around here.

Born to the wife of Clark Quartermouse a fine boy Saturday night.

A little child of Albert Prow has been very sick, but is now better.

Warner Wilson left here for Aniston, Mo. Sunday morning.

Owen Roberts, of Mattoon, visited here Saturday.

Mr. Joe Davis and family, who removed from Crittenden county to Texas several months ago, arrived here last week.

Lige Binkley is having a nice well dug at his residence on Main street.

Several of our boys attended court at Marion last week.

Mr. J. E. Veach, former bridge foreman of the I. C. railroad here, is spending a few days at his old home at Big Clifty, Ky.

The I. C. railroad company has reduced all labor forces to a small number on account of financial matters.

Some time ago little Johnnie Thompson, the fourteen-year-old son of J. B. Thompson, residing one-half mile north of here, was instantly killed by the explosion of a railroad torpedo used as a danger signal by trainmen. While walking along the track he picked up the torpedo supposed to be lost from a train. He took it home, laced it on the side of the barn and he and a smaller brother began to throw rocks at it. One of their rocks struck the torpedo which exploded causing the above sad tragedy.

Elmer Crider and Enoch Herrin, both employes of the I. C. railroad at Sullivan, while under the influence of strong drink engaged in a bloody fight Saturday. Dr. White was called from this place to dress their wounds late yesterday evening. Both parties are badly bruised as many and various weapons were used.

The I. C. Railroad Co. will soon take charge of the K. V. railroad built by Irving H. Wheatcroft from Wheatcroft to Providence. This is a splendid little road running through one of the richest coal fields in Western Kentucky. Providence will have a jubilee when the I. C. steams one of their large engines into their little city.

By breaking away from the bondage of bad habits we can certainly become stronger and better men.—Ex.

## STARR.

Jake Thomason died Friday night, Nov. 23.

M. B. Crider is very sick at his home on Piney.

The protracted meeting at Piney Creek resulted in five or six conversions and twelve additions to the church. Rev. E. B. Blackburn preached the closing sermon Sunday.

Henry Crider was badly cut with a saw a week ago and it was first thought the accident would prove fatal, but he is much better and friends hope for his recovery.

Large crowds attended the meeting at Piney Creek and good order prevailed during the services.

Marion Thomason, of Kansas, is visiting friends and relatives in this section.

Several from Crayne attended the meeting.

Miss Porter, a book agent from Nashville, was calling on the teachers in this section last week.

Charlie Hunt's new residence is about completed.

C. F. Hill is also erecting a new residence.

J. H. Travis is having his feed barn repaired. Rev. H. B. Fox is doing the work.

## A Well Known Fact

That no skin disease, whether from internal or external origin, can long withstand the two powerful germicides, ZEMO and ZEMOTONE, they destroy the germs that cause the disease, they always cure. Write for sample. E. W. Rose Med. Co., St. Louis. All Druggists sell it.

HAYNES & TAYLOR.

## NEW SALEM.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyner Nov. 23 a son.

A little son of Robert Hodges fell and broke his arm Sunday evening.

Phil Travis, of Emmaus, was a pleasant caller in this section last Sunday.

Will McAfee and family, of Livingston county, visited relatives in this section last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Hodges visited relatives in the northern part of the county last week.

John Fuller will move this week to the John Conyers farm.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Threlkeld visited relatives in Livingston county Saturday and Sunday.

Our people seem more hopeful of better times in the near future.

John L. Harpending's baby is dangerously ill.

Our farmers spent last week stripping and getting their tobacco ready for market.

## Of Interest to Mothers.

There is one subject which always interests the mother of young children and that is how to treat their coughs and colds, or to ward off a threatened attack of croup. For this purpose we recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. In case of croup it should be given as soon as the croupy cough appears, so as to prevent the attack. Keep it at hand ready for instant use. Many mothers do so, and it saves them much uneasiness. For sale by J. H. Orme.

## Chappel Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Adams were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wheeler of View Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Pearl Hill is in a very critical condition at this writing. She is suffering with pleuresy.

Stripping tobacco has been the order of the day this last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Parris visited Mr. and Mrs. Joe Parris, of Caldwell county Sunday.

Bob Elkins is on the sick list at this writing.

The singing at Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Canada's Sunday night was largely attended and enjoyed by all.

Miss Ruby Bigham has a very severe attack of LaGrippe and tonsillitis.

W. W. Ward is painting Jeff Yandell's house.

J. C. Minner is buying tobacco for A. H. Cardin.

Virgil Threlkeld, of Levas, was here last Saturday and Sunday.

Trinal Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by James H. Orme.

## SISCO'S CHAPEL.

John L. Riley is on the sick list.

Little Senma Sisco, who has been crippled for some time, is some better.

Mrs. Bryant Nunn, who has been sick for some time, is able to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Williamson.

Our school has been closed for the last three weeks on account of our teacher, Miss Pearl Hill, being sick.

John Floyd will move to his mother's farm this week.

Mr. John Walker and family visited L. N. Sisco and family Sunday.

Jim Boss and family, of Chapel Hill, visited Willie Suggs and family Sunday.

Prayer meeting every Sunday evening at 3 p. m.

Ammie Enoch, who has been working in Tennessee for the last three months, returned home last Saturday.

B. F. Sisco, who has lately returned from the army, is now attending college at Bowling Green.

Any one wanting to trade horses call on Ode Conyer.

## FREDONIA.

Rev. M. E. Miller preached at Guthrie Sunday and Sunday night.

Rev. T. E. Richie, of Princeton, filled Rev. Miller's appointment at the Baptist church here Sunday.

Miss Mamie Henry, of Marion, was visiting relatives here last week.

Rev. Buhl, of Hopkinsville, preached at the Presbyterian church here Sunday night.

C. W. Jackson visited his son at Cadiz Sunday.

Miss Tressie Koon, of Caldwell Springs, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Fannie Jackson is visiting friends at Princeton.

Ollie Turpin, who has been visiting his parents near town for several days, left Sunday for Nashville where he has a position with the Southern Railroad Co.

Beulah, the little daughter of T. H. Butler and wife, has been sick for several days and it is feared she has pneumonia fever.

Miss Wilkey, of Dixon, was visiting her brother who is depot agent here Sunday.

A. Boaz and daughter, Miss Georgia, left Monday for Livingston county to visit his brother-in-law, J. C. Foster, who is fatally ill.

Salt. Salt. \$1.50 per barrel. Bennett & Son.

## NELSONVILLE M. O. BUBBLE.

Startling Results of an Investigation by State Examiners.

Under the heading "This Town Is Easy Pickin'" a Nelsonville (O.) paper reprints from the Columbus Citizen the following account of the results of an investigation of that town by the state examiners:

"The examiners say that Auditor John Lax looked after his private affairs and that Treasurer Amiller signed both his own name and that of the auditor to all vouchers.

"The police department kept no record of arrests, the fire department no record of fires, and the sinking fund had no minutes.

"Mayor James Sharp did the plumbing for the city, Councilman Price sold the supplies, and Member of Board of Service Silcott furnished the coal to the light plant.

"Councilman Emmett Keenan is also city engineer, and his office kept no records of plans, and nothing could be found out as to the cost of street improvements."

"The examiners also reported that the electric lights cost Nelsonville \$88.14 a year. When asked for more detailed information a citizen of high standing wrote:

"Figures of Examiner Smith do not include depreciation, interest, insurance or water. Arrears are supposed to be \$2000 on candlepower burning on moonlight schedule. Few nights if any pass without some lights out, and often all are out the entire night. I understand that the local electric light company agreed to furnish the same lights for \$20 per year each, with a percentage off for outage.

"When the waterworks were operated alone the net profit per year was about \$900. Since the light plant was started the waterworks have run in debt and this in the face of the fact that they are pumping less water at higher prices than before, the advance in price amounting to about \$1,000 per year."

## "ESTIMATE" VERSUS BID.

Curious and Instructive Experience of Ashland, Wis.

Last January Ashland, Wis., voted in favor of installing a municipal electric light plant. Votes were secured on the basis of an "estimate" that the complete plant would cost \$80,000, this "estimate" being made by Professor W. C. Kiroch of the University of Wisconsin, who the lighting committee stated had been employed by over forty cities of Wisconsin as a consulting engineer. This committee thus continued its report:

"After thoroughly going over the estimates the committee can state that the outside cost of this entire proposition, including everything, will be \$80,000, divided as follows: Concrete and earth dam, subways and power house, \$19,850; turbines and electrical machinery at power house, \$15,430; electric transmission line, \$4,330; substation building and equipment, \$5,400; are lighting system, \$8,075; incandescent lighting system, \$15,080; land necessary for dam and flowage rights, \$7,500; engineering plans, superintendence, incidentals, \$3,735; total, \$80,000.

"In every case these figures represent the highest possible cost for the work, as it has been the intention of this committee to let the people of Ashland understand whatever estimate is made that, in fact, the actual cost will be under rather than above."

Before the election the mayor published a letter from "one of the concerns the committee has been in touch with" (name withheld) agreeing to erect a complete plant for \$50,000, to be in operation on or before the 1st of July. This has not been mentioned by the mayor recently, for when the city advertised for bids the only bid received was for \$130,000, and this did not include transformers, meters or anything pertaining to commercial lighting except a power circuit.

## GRATEFUL JAILBIRDS.

They Tell Missouri Governor Their Reasons For Thanks.

The following is a copy of a sketch headed "Why We Are Thankful," written by the prisoners in jail at Macon, Mo., last Thanksgiving day and placed in the hands of the sheriff with the request to let the light shine on it:

Dear Governor—We have read your Thanksgiving proclamation with interest and will abide by your suggestions as well as we may be able in our limited environments. Although unjustly shut out from the world at present, we have much to be thankful for. The papers are not pitching into us and calling us hard names like they do Mr. Rockefeller, Senator Platt, Willie Hearst and other men with a larger measure of liberty. Our appetite is of the never-get-weary kind, and we don't have to take treatment for insomnia.

We are not nervous concerning burglars and holdup men, and our diamonds are the least of our worries. Nobody comes round and tries to work us on wild cat mining stock or sell us gold bricks. The coal man hasn't come after his money, and we don't look for him. Snow, ice, sleet and wintry winds are nothing to us. We don't have to get up early Sunday morning and fix for Sunday school.

Three times a day, week in and week out, we get beans, corn dodger and well water, except on holidays, when there's a double dose of water. In looking over these matters we feel that we are best far beyond the common run, for which we are deeply thankful, governor. We feel satisfied. We don't care to get any more where you live, much as we like you. Your ways are not our ways, and we wish to be particular and lead a quiet, orderly life. Respectfully, WILLIE MITCHELL, "LENGTHY BOB," ET AL.

## FAMOUS FAST AND FEAST.

One Preceded and One Followed the Civil War.

Queerly enough, both national fasts and national Thanksgivings were affected by the civil war. President Buchanan appointed a day of national fasting and prayer to avert civil war. Republican governors of states in some instances ignored it and in others took notice of it in a way to rub their ideas against Buchanan and his party into their proclamations. Democratic governors, south and north, under the form of an appeal to the Deity, canonized Republicanism to the test of their ability.

As President Buchanan called the nation to prayer to avert civil war, so did President Lincoln call it to thanksgiving for victories in a civil war, to the end that more victories might bring union and peace. Of course, as Mr. Buchanan was ignored or satirized in antipathetic political quarters in the north, so was President Lincoln criticized and even abused in the south, where the Union forces were not in control. But as Mr. Buchanan was the pioneer in a national fast day and as Mr. Lincoln was the pioneer in national thanksgiving days it is well to remember that sectional conditions in a sectional war moved both and that the great national observance which we now have was born in the throes of fratricidal civil contention—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Murderers and Barbarians Barred.

A feast answering the purpose of our Thanksgiving day was held by the ancient Greeks in honor of Demeter, the deity who owned the earth in their eyes. The rallying point for this feast, which lasted nine days, was at Athens. All except murderers and barbarians took part in it. The fruits of the earth which seemed to please the Greeks most were barley, mint, pomegranates and poppy seeds. In addition to eating and drinking more than ordinarily, a grand torchlight procession along the "sacred way" to Eleusina was the chief attraction. The sacred way seems to have been to the ancient Greek what Fifth Avenue is to the modern New Yorker.

## Thanksgiving Decorations.

"Tiny paper pumpkins make attractive place cards, or if one is skilled in the use of water colors a clever one may be made from water color board decorated with fruits or flowers. Tiny canoes of birch bark to hold the bouillabaisse make acceptable souvenirs. If one has not the time or talent to make place card favors very clever little paper mache bouillon boxes may be bought, representing roast turkey, mince pies, pumpkins or other designs appropriate to the season. Tiny wish bones polished with sandpaper and tied to a card are very satisfactory and suggest the kindly thought of the hostess.

## Ragamuffin Parades.

But twelve permits were issued by the police of New York for "ragamuffin" parades through the city's streets last Thanksgiving day. Patrolman Frederick Krennerbein of the bureau of information said that he remembered when 100 and even more permits were issued for Thanksgiving day parades only four or five years back. Among the best known of the ragamuffin associations which did not apply for marching permits were the Original Hound Guards, the Eagle Rangers, the Home Guards, the Mackerel Rangers, the Phoenix Light Guard and the Slickville Slenderfoot Army.

## Thanksgiving on the Continent.

Germany and Russia adopt the rather sensible plan of appointing Thanksgiving days when they have some special reason for so doing, though Russia hasn't had much to be thankful for in late years. In Hungary Thanksgiving days or something analogous to them used to be common, but have now passed away, except on rare occasions of national rejoicing. Then a horse race of a particularly exciting description takes the place that football occupies in the American observance of the real thing in the way of Thanksgiving celebrations.

## IN THE YEAR 1621.

The First Thanksgiving Day on American Soil.

The first Thanksgiving held on American soil was by the pilgrim fathers in the year 1621, shortly after they landed at Plymouth rock. It was not very much of a Thanksgiving, for they did not feel that they had very much to be thankful for, but was rather a revival of the English harvest home. Matters were about the same in 1622 and with much about the same result in giving thanks. In 1623, however, an expected ship failed to arrive with provisions when they were likely to be most wanted, and the prospects of famine were so bright that Governor Bradford, acting in the undoubted exercise of his prerogative, ordered a day to be set apart for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

But before the day appointed had come provisions turned up all right, and the day was turned into one of thanksgiving. Mr. Winslow, one of the pilgrims, in a letter gives an interesting account of this memorable day in American history. The celebration was held with "glory, honor and praise, with all thankfulness to our good God which deals so graciously with us." Ninety Indians, headed by King Massasoit, arrived at the settlement in the nick of time and shared in the feast. This celebration was somewhat previous, for not long after the pilgrims were down to plain potatoes without bread, and spring water, "which," said Governor Bradford, "somewhat impaired the freshness of our complexions," as well it might.—Boston Transcript.

## THANKSGIVING IN LONDON.

How Americans Away From Home Celebrate Turkey Day.

The members of the American society and their guests, to the number of more than 500, gathered on Nov. 29 last year at the Hotel Cecil for the annual Thanksgiving dinner of the society. The dining hall and the tables were decorated with products of field and garden and favors. The menu was in the shape of a pumpkin, to which was attached a corn husk. Ambassador Reid, Robert J. Wynne, the American consul general, the embassy staff and the head masters of England's great public schools were among the guests of the evening. John Morgan Richards, father of the late Mrs. Craigie, presided.

After the toast to King Edward had been honored the Rev. Edward Littleton, head master of Eton, proposed the health of President Roosevelt. He said that, speaking for the schoolboys of England, no living personage was as interesting as the American president, whose sportsmanship, honesty and strength had made him the admiration of both English boys and men. The speaker declared President Roosevelt to be the most important figure in civilization.

## THANK OFFERINGS.

How the Rich of Westchester County, N. Y., Celebrate.

Rich residents in Westchester county, N. Y., celebrated last Thanksgiving day by having turkeys and dinners distributed among their poor neighbors, at hospitals and homes for poor children.

William Rockefeller, through his manager, had turkeys given to his employees, while Miss Helen Miller Gould, though she was far away on a trip, did not forget the little crippled boys at her home called Woodcrest, near Irvington. Every year the little tots who are educated by her special teachers are given a turkey dinner, and last year was no exception. Miss Gould sent word to have a special Thanksgiving feast served to them.

P. G. Thelaud, Howard Willets, A. C. Badrick and other wealthy men had turkeys distributed among their poor neighbors. Mrs. C. Oliver Leach, who is president of the day nursery at New Rochelle, also arranged for dinners to be distributed. At the Wartburg farm and the Bedford Home for Women special dinners were served.

## Chicago Newsboys Fed.

An army of 8,000 newsboys enjoyed the twenty-fifth annual Thanksgiving dinner given by a clothing company. The bill of fare bulk was as follows: Two hundred and fifty turkeys, 250 chickens, 1,500 loaves of bread, 1,500 dozen cakes, 150 bunches of bananas, 2 barrels of cranberry sauce, 25 ten gallon cans of mashed potatoes, 1,500 pies, 25 boxes of oranges, 25 barrels of apples, 25 boxes of celery, figs, dates, raisins and nuts unscheduled, besides ten barrels of lemonade. It took fifty men to serve the dinner and twenty-five women to wash the dishes.

## Thanksgiving In Moses' Day.

Over 3,000 years ago the Israelites wandering in the desert were instructed by Moses to observe a holiday similar in character to the modern American Thanksgiving day when they came to the promised land. It was called the feast of the tabernacles and took place about the end of harvest time. For eight days they dwelt in booths made of evergreens. They partook of corn, wine, oil and the fruits of the ground. The priests performed a magnificent ritual of which melodious choruses formed a large part.

## No Turkey For Caesar.

The Romans had a harvest feast in honor of the Goddess Ceres, who, though of feminine gender, seems to have presided over their department of agriculture. The Romans had no turkeys and could not, of course, kill and eat the sacred geese, but managed to get along very well on fat capons and Falernian wine for all that.

## Our National Bird

By NIXON WATERMAN.

HURRAH—hip, hurrah, for the noble old bird  
We've enshrined on the shield of our nation!  
Our bosoms with lofty emotions are stirred  
When we think of that feathered creation.  
But along when the winter comes darkening the sky  
And the heavens with snowflakes are mucky,  
Forgetting the eagle and Fourth of July,  
We think of Thanksgiving and turkey.



THE TURKEY THE BIRD FOR THANKSGIVING.

THE eagle, proud bird, may be soar mount  
and round  
As he mounts up still higher and higher!  
While the turkey, we trust, will still roost near the ground.  
Within reach when occasions require.

For we're sure there is none who will care to deny  
In the name of good cheer and good living,  
That the eagle's all right for the Fourth of July,  
But the turkey's the bird for Thanksgiving.  
—Sunday Magazine.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Thanksgiving Day in Old New England.

A charming description of a New England Thanksgiving fifty years ago is given by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in one of her novels. Of all days in the year it was the one for which a new dress was imperatively demanded. New ways of making squash pies and quince tarts were proper subjects for conversation for some days before the feast. For a week before the date fixed the children of each household were kept busy chopping mice meat and pounding cinnamon, allspice and cloves in a wooden mortar, slicing candied orange peels and stoning raisins.

All the members of the family came home to eat their Thanksgiving dinner. The courses consisted of turkey, chickens and chicken pies, then plum puddings and afterward pies. After the dinner the patriarch of the home gave a recital of all God's mercies to them, speaking from the text, "Let children hear the mighty deeds which God performed of old." That there is no present occasion for emulating their fathers' deeds is all the more reason for observing Thanksgiving day.—New York Times.

## Thanksgiving Day in Paris.

Last Thanksgiving was celebrated by Americans in Paris in a manner that was as "traditional" as was possible in face of a few shortcomings, such as almost complete famine in pumpkin pie and a shortage in the cranberry supply.

Dinners were enjoyed at home by Americans who have homes in Paris, but the "strangers" who find themselves far from their native hearth on feast days had to trust their fates to hotels and restaurants.

The American Art association at 74 Rue Notre Dame des Champs gave a dinner for its members.

Hotel and restaurant proprietors have long since appreciated the importance of Thanksgiving day as a "four de fete" for Americans, and they had prepared the "national dish." Among these were the Athenae, Langham and Continental hotels and Noel, Peters and Champs restaurants, which were all crowded with Americans at the dinner hour.

## Thanksgiving Hints.

Let no one also suspect that you have little cause for thankfulness.

Remember that every one has cause to be thankful—if not for personal, at least for family, sectional and national reasons.

Try to find the true spirit of thanksgiving in thinking of other people's happiness and so find at least a faint reflection in your own heart.

Remember that there are more reasons for the national holiday than a football game and a big dinner.

Do not let the responsibility of entertaining guests interfere with the pleasure of their society.

If the unavoidable hitches in the domestic machinery occur, console yourself with the thought that, although the turkey was underdone, the pumpkin pie was beyond reproach and that if the cook forgot the celery she remembered the salad dressing which you had forgotten.

And try for one day to be charitable not only in deed, but in every thought and word.